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Established in 1967

No Penalty for Black Money Disclosure

New Delhi, Oct. 14 (UNI): Tax evaders are being given a chance to disclose their unaccounted income and wealth without incurring any penalty.

Through a Presidential ordinance October 8, the Government offered an opportunity to individuals and companies who have evaded payment of tax. They will now be allowed to declare their undisclosed income and wealth, pay a reasonable amount of tax and "return to the path of civic responsibility in future."

Under the offer, which will expire at the end of December, no penalty or interest will be levied for default in furnishing returns of concealed income and wealth. The information given to the Government will be kept secret.

However, it was made clear that smugglers, foreign exchange racketeers, who were detained or against whom detention orders had been issued, would not get the benefit of the offer. Similarly the scheme would have a restricted operation in the case of those whose books of account or documents or assets had been seized by the income tax department.

The scheme is expected to enable channelisation of black money into productive fields. Five per cent of the disclosed income will have to be spent on priority projects like slum clearance and construction of houses for the low income group.

The rate of tax for companies making voluntary disclosures will be 60 per cent. For others, it will vary between 25 per cent and 60 per cent with a fixed initial sum of tax for disclosed incomes above Rs 25,000.

Rudolph A. Petersen, Administrator of the U.N. Development Programme (second from right) with the Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi during his recent visit to India.

Discipline Through Emergency

New Delhi, Oct. 14 (UNI): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said here that the emergency had created an atmosphere of discipline which, she hoped, would become a permanent feature of the society.

Addressing an American group from Los Angeles, which called at her residence, she explained the events that led to the proclamation of emergency and said indiscipline had spread everywhere.

"Students did not study. Teachers did not teach. Government servants played cards outside offices. There were gheraos and strikes. The railway strike had cost us 75 million pounds," she added.

Speaking about inflation, Mrs. Gandhi said more or less every section was against the Government last year. The workers were annoyed as payment of their dearness allowance had to be kept in obeyance. Farmers were angry because of high fertiliser prices. Yet, the Government managed to bring down inflation.

"Now we have to find ways to help the industry without inflation coming up," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi said the fight against poverty was a long-drawn affair. It could not be removed in one generation. It was difficult for people from the affluent countries to understand India's problems which were two-fold: economic backwardness and industrialisation.

Another thing, Mrs. Gandhi pointed out, was to keep diverse elements in the country together without which no Government could succeed.

Answering a question about family planning, she said India was the first country to take up family planning as an official program. "But it is so personal that it cannot be forced upon the people."

Oil Struck in Bay of Bengal

New Delhi, Oct. 15 (UNI): Oil has been struck in the first off-shore well in the Bay of Bengal, off the Orissa-Bengal coast, strengthening India's hope for attaining self-sufficiency in oil.

Oil, found at a depth of 2,170 metres in the well located at about 135 km from the Paradeep Port of Orissa, was "very encouraging," according to an official announcement made here.

Productivity tests are yet to be conducted and further drilling is in progress by the drilling ship "Fredericksberg," the announcement said.

This is the country's second find of off-shore oil, the first being at the Bombay High where all the six wells drilled so far have proved successful.

Drilling of the present well began on September 21 by an American firm which was contracted by the Bengal Basin for oil exploration and production.

Meanwhile, Union Petroleum and Chemicals Minister K.D. Malaviya said in Bombay that this was the first oil struck in the Bay of Bengal and the reserve held under the seabed promised to be good, opening up further horizons for exploitation.

Supreme Court Reserves Judgment

New Delhi, Oct. 10 (UNI): The Supreme Court has reserved its ruling on the validity of the Constitution's 39th Amendment Act and the amendments to the Representation of the People Act in 1974 and 1975.

A five-judge Constitution Bench, presided over by Chief Justice A.N. Ray, had heard arguments for the past seven weeks on the appeal of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi against the Allahabad High Court judgment invalidating her 1971 election to Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament) from the Rae Bareli constituency in Uttar Pradesh.

Closed-Circut TV in Train

Madras, Oct. 14 (UNI): The Southern Railway, for the first time in India, has introduced closed-circut television system on a moving train.

Passengers to Delhi who travelled in air-conditioned coaches of the Grand Trunk Express were treated to a variety program of music and dance through the newly fitted audio-visual and public address system in the train.

The Grand Trunk Express was also provided with a small studio facility in the train itself so that the live-broadcasts of important announcements could be made.

Indian Consulate in Toronto

An Indian Consulate will be open in Toronto on November 1. The Consulate will look after the needs for passport renewals and related matters for Indian Citizens. Also it will focus attention on trade. The commercial secretary of Indian High Commission, Mr. Soori, will be stationed in Toronto.

WE WISH OUR READERS A HAPPY DEEPAWALI

Sterner Laws Against Prostitution

New Delhi, Oct. 15 (UNI): The Supreme Court has stressed the need to have "more stringent" laws to curb prostitution.

"In the International Women's Year, more stringent laws should be enacted to protect the virtue of the weaker sex from the purchasing power of the takers of virginity who sip every flower and change every hour," the Court observed while dismissing an appeal of a Calcutta brothel keeper.

The existing law had been able to discourage only a few of those "who follow the ancient profession in the world," it added.

The Court also took opportunity to draw attention of the legislatures, as it has done several times in the past, towards the defective drafting of laws. The law which came under attack this time was the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

"The law is so ill-drafted that few who follow the most ancient profession in the world have been frightened."

The court suggested to the legislative draftsmen and legislators to write laws in "unmistakable and simple language" so that these were better understood by the people.

Kerala's Incredible Achievement

By Jampa Sangya

The growth rate of the school going population in Kerala is experiencing a levelling off. The declining trend in the admission in the 1st standard, which covers the age group 5-6 has caught the attention of demographers.

When the Kerala State came into being in 1956 the enrolment in the said class stood at 3.1 percent per annum and continued to be so for the next 3 years i.e. up to 1959. It rose upto nearly 4 per cent in the first half of sixties and then fell sharply to 1.6 percent in the succeeding half. It continues to fall in seventies.

In 1975 the enrolment stood at 650,000 only as against 840,000 students in 1971-72 in this class. This decline in the intake of the students at this level is quite marked even after making all allowances for the influencing factors like changing policies of promotion, bogus reporting of enrolment by schools to protect their own interests as also the incentives offered by the Govt. in the form of mid- day meals and educational grants to the socially and economically backward sections.

The total number of students in the schools in the State during the current academic year stands at 527,000 as against 536,000 last year. This includes the enrolment in higher classes also.

A look at the census records of 1971 shows a fall of 0.35 percent in the age group of 0-14 years, from 42.63 percent in 1961 to 42.28 per cent in 1971. The family planning authorities who have been active in the State since 1955 take credit for this fall in population. They claim to have averted 940,000 births upto the end of 1973.

However, it would be fallacious to attribute this sharp decline in birth rate since 1966 to the efforts of the family planning programs alone. According to a study conducted by the Centre for Development Studies there has been a continuous and significant fall in the birth rate since early sixties, even before the family planning programs were launched. This study ascribes this fall to the highly developed health and educational facilities enjoyed by the people of this State.

A lower birth rate in the southern districts of the State having high literacy and high birth rate in the Malabar area, which has a lower female literacy, support this contention of the study. The age-specific fertility, defined as the number of births occurring to 1,000 women of each age group, is 50 in Kerala for the age group 15-19 as against 97.91 for the country as a whole. The fertility rate for other age groups also is comparatively much lower in Kerala. Surprisingly, however, the totality of the state's population does not reflect this achievement in birth control.

The State's population stands at 22.75 million officially in 1974, being double of what it was 30 years ago. Inspite of an annual fall of 2.9 per cent in birth rate between 1971 and 1974, the population is expected to have gone up by 480,000 people each year. This growth in population is attributed to a sharp fall in the death rate. The death rate in Kerala has fallen from 29.1 per 1,000 population in 1931-40 to 9.4 in 1972, while the corresponding figures for the total country stood at 31.2 and 18.9 respectively for the said period i.e. starting at nearly the national level average in 1931 the death rate in Kerala had halved by 1972, the fall being most marked in infant mortality rate. Against this backdrop of facts, the fall in the school enrolment assumes new significances. And it has its lessons for the rest of the country.

With its extreme industrial backwardness and lowest per capita income in the country, Kerala has exploded the conventional view that a high rate of per capita income, industrialisation and urbanisation are the sine qua non of fertility decline.

Its birth rate is lowest in the country since 1971, and its mortality rate of 9 per 1,000 population compares very favourably with those of the economically advanced countries of the world.

Kerala seems to be heading for a situation where the birth rate falls faster than the mortality rate, a situation which is possible only if the couple feels confident of the survival of the minimum number of children.

More for Business Trips

New Delhi, Oct. 13 (UNI): The Union Government has decided to liberalise the release of foreign exchange for business travels in an attempt to boost exports.

According to certain measures taken by the Cabinet Committee on Exports, presided over by Finance Minister C. Subramaniam, the holders of blanket permits will henceforth be allowed an additional 20 percent of their daily allowance for surface transport and entertainment in foreign countries.

They will also be permitted to expand up to 10 percent of the permit's value on entertainment, provided the teams led by the chairmen or directors of companies do not spend more than 100 pound sterling per trip. In the case of negotiating teams led by other senior executives, the ceiling on entertainment expenditure is 50 pounds.

2,000 Retired Prematurely

New Delhi, Oct. 14 (UNI): Nearly 2,000 employees in the 50-55 age group were retired prematurely in various Ministries and departments of the Union Government as part of streamlining the administration after emergency proclamation.

According to official figures, a total of 50,439 cases, comprising Class I to Class IV employees, were reviewed till the end of September. Thirty nine employees were reverted to lower posts and 1,992 retired prematurely.

As regards to all- India services, covering both the States and Centre, eight IAS, eight IPS and three Indian Forest Service officers were prematurely retired.

In a TV interview Union Minister of State for Home Affairs Om Mehta said since the declaration of emergency, 381 cases of corruption were detected of which 271 led to prosecution.

Government Prohibits Drinking in Public

New Delhi, Oct. 13 (UNI): The Union Government has announced twelve measures to reduce the consumption of alcoholic beverages and prepare the ground for total prohibition throughout India.

The measures, which came into effect from October 2, include stoppage of drinking in public places, hotels, hostels, restaurants, clubs and at receptions.

The measures also envisage banning of liquor shops near industrial, irrigation and other development projects to keep away the workers from drinking. No liquor shops will be allowed along highways, residential areas, educational institutions, religious places and labour colonies.

The existing law will be tightened up to punish the guilty for which special mobile police squads will be organized. Wide spread propaganda will also be carried out against drinking.

Windmills to Tackle Energy Problem

Madras, Oct. 14 (UNI): The windmill may belong to the bullock cart age, but it may soon stage a come back with sophisticated trimmings to mitigate the energy problem.

The Energy Research Centre of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) here proposes to set up a chain of modernized windmills in villages. Initially attention will be concentrated on windmills generating four kilo watts of power, but based on the experience, larger systems will be considered, according to Dr. P. Venkata Rao, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the IIT.

The sophistication proposed to be brought to the windmills would involve the use of fibre reinforced plastic materials for the blades.

Spectacular Growth in Public Sector

Nagpur, Maharashtra, Oct. 9 (UNI): Union Minister of State for Labour, K.V. Raghunath Reddy has described the growth of the public sector in India as "spectacular" and called upon trade unions to ensure that nothing came in the way of its healthy growth.

Inaugurating here the fourth Asian trade union seminar on the "role of public sector in Asian development", he said the public sector had been conceived as the king-pin of all development efforts in the country. The total outlays on it had been steadily stepped up from Rs 78,000 million (10,000 million dollars) in the third Five Year Plan to over Rs 160,000 (21,333.33 million dollars) in the fourth and Rs 372,500 (49,666.67 million dollars) in the fifth Plan. In terms of employment, it accounted for over 1.5 million workers, he added.

Solar Energy Can Meet Most of India's Fuel Needs

Madras, Oct. 9 (UNI): A sizable portion of India's energy needs can be met by utilising solar energy with indigenously developed technology, according to Prof. M. C. Gupta, head of the solar energy research laboratory of the Indian Institute of Technology, here.

Prof. Gupta, who has just returned after attending the international solar energy conference in Los Angeles, told UNI that heating and cooling of homes and factories, drying of agricultural produce for processing and storage and providing drinking water from brackish and saline water to village communities were areas identified by him for immediate application of solar power.

The IIT had developed and successfully tested solar water heaters, agricultural dryers and desalinators since solar energy research began at the institute in 1965.

Warning Against Foreign Researchers

Cochin, Kerala, Oct. 9 (UNI): Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting V.C. Shukla has said activities of researchers from foreign countries have served only to undermine India's economy and thwart its progress.

Addressing a meeting of intellectuals and thinkers here he said foreign teams under the garb of researchers in Indian sociology, economy, forestry, irrigation and consumption patterns were really trying to make India dependent on the economy and technology of the "so-called developed countries of the West".

Mr. Shukla warned the intellectuals against indoctrination and brainwashing through their membership in international associations like the Lions Club and the Jaycees.

The Minister criticised the attitude of the Western press towards the declaration of the emergency and the swift action taken by the Government to arrest the drift towards violence and indiscipline. This had not been liked by many countries, which had been looking forward to make use of India as a potential for everlasting exploitation.

Declaration of emergency had not only strengthened the democracy, but also reaffirmed the faith of the people in secularism and socialism, he added.

Smugglers Detained

Bombay, (UNI): Nearly 70 per cent of the alleged smugglers wanted under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act have been arrested in Bombay region.

Collector of Customs M.L. Wadhavan told newsmen that out of 283 wanted smugglers, against whom orders had been issued by the Maharashtra Government, 214 had already been detained.

Besides, 13 others were detained under the Central Government orders.

Since most of the skilled Indian smugglers were under detention unskilled Iranian peasants and other novices were now being employed in the operation. Intensification of the anti-smuggling drive and shore patrol had helped the Customs seize most of the incoming goods, he said.

Kashmir DCC Chiefs Quit

Srinagar, Oct. 14 (UNI): The presidents of four district Congress committees in Jammu and Kashmir have decided to resign their offices in protest against the formation of the ad-hoc Pradesh Congress Committee by the party High Command, a spokesman for the dissidents announced here.

He said at least five of the 50 members of the ad hoc committee had decided to dissociate themselves from the body. The dissidents had chosen former Agriculture Minister Trilochan Dutt as their leader.

The spokesman said the dissidents did not propose to quit the party. "We belong to the Congress and we will remain so as long as we are allowed to function."

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Abortion Loses Social Stigma

New Delhi, Oct. 14 (UNI): Induced abortion is fast becoming socially acceptable in India as a mitigated evil.

More than 200,000 women, from all religion and income groups, a few of them unmatried, had legal abortions since the Medical Termination of Pregnancies Act came into force on April 1, 1972 in India except in Jammu and Kashmir, a UNI survey reveals.

According to Mrs. Sarla Grewal, a joint health secretary and commissioner of family planning, the induced legal abortions were a fraction of the illegal abortions resorted to irrespective of religious, social, economic, moral, cultural and other considerations.

The Shah Committee, appointed by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Planning, to report on legalisation of abortion through a permissive law, had estimated in 1966 that 3.9 million induced abortions occurred in India every year.

Just before India legalised abortion, the International Planned Parenthood Federation had reported that about 55 million women had abortions, legal or illegal, and a worldwide ratio was 40 abortions to 100 live births.

50 Per Cent of Land "Total Waste"

Varanasi, Oct. 14 (UNI): Nearly 50 per cent of India's land is a "total waste" on account of soil erosion, waterlogging, salinity, floods and canal irrigation, according to India's ecologists.

In a statement presented to the UNESCO-sponsored ecology conference here, the Indian delegation headed by Prof. R. Misra, eminent ecologist, has estimated that 187 million hectares of the country's land has been rendered a total waste because of these factors. The total geographical area of India is 362 million hectares.

According to the statement about 140 million hectares are affected by soil erosion and seven million hectares are waterlogged and saline. Twenty million hectares are subjected to floods and another 20 million hectares go waste on account of canal irrigation and distribution.

Indians Abroad May Hold Company Shares

Bombay, Oct. 10 (UNI): Indians living abroad may now hold shares of any new company in India for setting up new projects and repatriate these investments along with the income from them, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced here.

In relaxing the rule, non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad may not seek repatriation of invested in India or the income on it. The Government has, however given a list of 19 industries in which investments would not be allowed.

Investment made under this scheme, which should make remittances from abroad through approved banking channels or out of funds held in non-resident external accounts, would be in addition to any foreign equity investment permitted by the Government in the company concerned, an RBI press release said.

Good Showing at Toronto Electronics Exhibition

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa, Oct. 15. The Indian pavilion organised by the Trade Development Authority of the Government of India at a recent three-day International Electronics Exhibition in Toronto was adjudged the best among foreign participants.

More than 15 Indian electronic manufacturing firms, including the Bharat Electronics, Ltd., a public-sector undertaking under the Ministry of Defence, were represented at the exhibition held in conjunction with the International Electrical-Electronics Conference.

The Indian electronics industry, spread all over the country, has made spectacular progress during the past decade, producing a wide variety of electronic components, home entertainment electronic products and testing and measuring instruments.

The T.D.A. was set up by the Indian Government in 1970 as a focal point for spearheading the country's efforts at raising the level of exports of selected industrial products to the developed markets of the world. A recent market survey in the field of electronics carried out in Canada by the T.D.A. revealed a good potential for exports.

No More Import of Oil Tankers

New Delhi, Oct. 14 (UNI): The Union Government has decided not to purchase in future oil-bulk-ore ships (OBOS), crude carriers and product tankers in view of the recent opening of the Suez Canal and some other factors.

"So far as India is concerned, the opening of the Canal has not affected the operation of tankers engaged in Indian trade since the originating point is the Persian Gulf," according to Shipping and Transport Minister Uma Shankar Dikshit.

Wireless Sets Seized

Bhopal, Oct. 14 (UNI): Two trans-receiving wireless sets of foreign make, a walkie-talkie apparatus and several unauthorised arms have been recovered by the police from a palace belonging to Mrs. Vijaya Raje Scindia in Gwalior, according to official reports received here.

American National Arrested

New Delhi, Oct. 11 (UNI): A U.S. National, John Griffith, has been arrested at Delhi airport for trying to smuggle out hashish and white tablets.

Search of Griffith's baggage by the Customs authorities yielded 17 Kgs. of hashish and 900 grams of white tablets valued at Rs 17,000 (2,267 dollars). The contraband was concealed in false bottoms in two suitcases.

MRS. GANDHI CALLS FOR DYNAMIC CHANGE IN LEGAL SYSTEM

New Delhi, Oct. 12 (UNI): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said that the legal system in India "must shake off the inhibiting legacy of its colonial past" and assume a dynamic role in the process of transformation.

Inaugurating the Indian Council of Legal Advice here October four she said the system should insist in the liberation of human spirit and of human institutions from the strait-jacket of outdated custom.

"We have opted for change through peaceful means, eschewing violence and compulsion. We have adhered to the processes prescribed in our Constitution even in the most trying of circumstances."

Self-Sufficiency in Crude by 1980

Ahmedabad, Oct. 12 (UNI): India is poised for self-sufficiency in crude by 1980-81 by drilling new wells in the unexplored areas either off-shore or on-shore in the country, according to Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) Chairman N.B. Prasad.

Gujarat Congress Plans Agitation

Ahmedabad, Oct. 14 (UNI) The Gujarat Congress legislature party has threatened to hold rallies throughout the state to press its demand for the immediate convening of the State assembly.

Self-Reliance in Industry Vital, Says Prime Minister

Srinagar, Oct. 15 (UNI): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said that the decisions taken years ago to set up big industries and develop nuclear energy in India are now being widely accepted as "valid even for Indian conditions."

Inaugurating the third unit of the HMT watch factory here she said a country of India's size must stand on her own feet. India was far too big to rely entirely on foreign aid. It did require the infrastructure of big industries to fulfill the needs of the people.

The Prime Minister said the decision to develop nuclear technology was now being lauded by India's former critics because of the difficulties being experienced owing to the shortage of fuel and oil.

She conceded that India did face many difficulties but "some of these are of our own choosing because we want to do things with ease."

Smuggled Goods Seized

New Delhi, Oct. 9 (UNI): Smuggled goods worth over Rs 200 million ($26.67 million) have been seized and 277 alleged smugglers arrested in raids conducted by various Government agencies in four metropolitan cities of India since the emergency proclamation on June 26.

During the period, an average 63 searches were carried out daily in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. In all 4,515 raids were conducted and 662 seizures of smuggled goods made, according to official sources.

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EDITOR: Mrs. T. J. Samuel

REPRESENTATIVES:

TORONTO: Gangadhar Deshpande — 459-4688
J. S. Manivattu — 293-5702

VANCOUVER: Sabu Singh — 534-1574 (Res.)
681-5321 Ext. 25 (Office)

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NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

During the last ten years the population of Indian origin Canada has grown by leaps and bounds as did the problems that confront them. Despite their economic success (e.g. Vancouver Indians boast of 35 millionaires among them as do Ottawa andCalgary Indians of the number of $20,000 plus income earners in their midst.) the Indo-Canadians have achieved they are currently facing very serious difficulties in Toronto and Vancouver. Name-calling, harassment and vandalism are quite common in these two cities while Indo-Canadians in other cities are anxiously waiting to see whether and when this contagious disease will spread to their cities.

The problem is caused by a lack of understanding on the part of white Canadians of the Cultural background of the newcomers among them. This also leads to the issue of a deteriorating image of Indo-Canadians.

A number of positive and forceful steps are required to correct the situation and this requires the wholehearted cooperation of all people and of Indian origin in particular.

We, the people of Indian origin in Canada, need a national organization to speak for us, to initiate programs to better "educate" people in Canada on our cultural herritage, to liaise with other minority groups, to discuss our problems with all levels of government, in short, to look after our interests and the interests of our children and their children. We need an effective and efficient organization and we need leaders who have vision, understanding, initiative, and industriousness combined with intelligence.

Such an organization in order to last long has to be built from grass roots levels. It cannot be, and should not be, imposed from above.

We would very much like to hear your views on what we just said. In case you besitate to have your name publicised let us know when you write.

LETTERS

Compulsory Remittances Unfair

I do not think that Government of India should compulsorily persuade Indian Citizens earning more than $12,000 per annum to remit 10 percent of their income to India, on the following grounds:

1. This is aimed mainly at us in North America, as most Indians in Europe and Africa make less than $12,000 per annum. This is arbitrary and discriminatory.

2. Government argues that this is to repay for the Consular & Embassy services provided. Our Officials and Envoys live in their diplomatic enclaves like in cocoons. We hardly ever see them or even know them, and all they ever do for us is to renew passports and send us rules & regulations on travels, customs, etc. . . And we are already charged for the renewals.

Take an example of the Italians. Their Consulates are helping them to organize by getting them together, renting premises at very nominal rents encouraging (by subsidizing) Italian language classes for their children, arranging cultural exchanges etc.

HIGH COMMISSION

3. The other common argument the Government uses is that the country has spent a fortune educating the vast majority of us. What the Government does not mention is how much money the country has gained from our remittances, our holidays in India, education subsidised by foreign countries on returning Indians, remitting premiums to Life Insurance Corporation of India etc.

4. In these days of inflation the dollar does not stretch too far, especially in Toronto, and Vancouver where there is a large population of Indians.

I maintain that we are obliged to adopt a standard of living of the country that hosts us, and that cannot be achieved by giving away or putting away such a large percentage of ones gross earnings. This maybe possible for people in brackets of $25,000 and up, but definitely not for people earning less than that.

All this proves that the proposed 10 percent remittance is an indirect taxation similar to exit taxes charged by communist countries like Russia or dictatorial countries like the Phillipines.

MY SUGGESTIONS ARE:

1. The Government of India should establish Life Insurance Corporation of India's offices in N. America, and offer competitive Policies. People would rather buy Life Insurance policies and give premiums in Dollars than remit directly.

2. Establish branches of Indian Banks in North America and offer slightly higher rates than the North American Banks offer. By having local branches, our Banks can offer larger confidence than having individuals remit them in India and then get involved in the Red tape when the time comes for withdrawal. These branches can also get involved in foreign trade that India has with N. America.

Both the L.I.C. and the Banks are nationalized institutions. N. America will be a testing ground as to their efficiency, and I am confident that they have a lot to learn from the evil western world.

A Reader

Stop Immigration

It is a shame to know that the majority of the 1,200 letters written to the Immigration Committee have the common slogan of "stop immigration". This only shows complacency among the Indian community in writing to their MP's.

I suggest it is yet not too late. Most of the people who feel concerned should take their pen and paper and write letters. The power of letters cannot be under valued.

One of the things that concerns me most is the suggested estimination of nominated relatives category. This is inhuman and illogical. In contrast U.S.A. has been following a very liberal policy. Once the brother or sister is nominated by a citizen he or she is automatically granted a visa. There is neither any quota nor any requirement to satisfy. In this contest the Canadian government has been following a rather ruthless policy.

I urge the readers of this paper to write to their MP's to correct the situation and urge to make Canadian policy at least as fair as the US policy. The need for bringing relatives of immigrants is indeed great because they initially feel alienated and lonely.

D. Kumar
Saskatchewan

Ordinances Issued

New Delhi, Oct. 10 (UNI): The President has issued three ordinances for the implementation of certain aspects of the Government's new economic programme removing the disparity between men and women in remuneration for similar work, setting up of banks to provide credit to small farmers and rural artisans and facilitating speedier movement of foodgrains and other commodities by road transport.

One ordinance sought to ensure that equal pay would be given to men and women workers for the same wok or work of similar nature.

Under the second ordinace five rural banks — charged with the task of providing credit to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans — will start functioning in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

The third amended the Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 to pave the way for the grant of national permits to trucks to carry goods throughout the country.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in her economic programme announced on July 1st, had declared the Government's resolve to bring measures to achieve these objectives.

The ordinance on equal pay for men and women further lays down that women should not be discriminated against in matter of recruitment except where work is barred to them under law. Provision has also been made in the ordinance to set up advisory committees comprising women to promote employment opportunities for them.

The rural banks, to be set up under the second ordinance on Oct. 2, will be extended to ten more rural centres by the end of the current calendar year.

Rupee-Pound Link Snapped

New Delhi (UNI): India has delinked the exchange value of the rupee from the pound sterling and linked it with a basket of currencies of India's major trade partners, the Government announced here.

Although an official spokesman declined to name the currencies in the basket, Finance Minister C. Subramaniam had indicated last month that currencies like the dollar, the pound sterling, the deutsche mark, the yen and some other currencies were likely to be included in it.

He had also said one of the currencies of the oil-exporting West Asian countries might also be included.

The decision to delink the rupee is understood to have been taken because of the steady fall in the exchange rate of the pound sterling, with which the rupee had been floating since June, 1972.

Under the new arrangement, while the exchange value of the rupee would be determined with reference to daily exchange rate movements of a selected number of currencies in the basket, the pound sterling would continue to be used by the Reserve Bank as its currency of intervention.

Mr. Subramaniam said that the delinking was meant to make the country's imports less expensive.

Mr. Subramaniam said the new link would provide "greater stability and less uncertainty in the minds of the businessmen." He assured the members that the Government would be "wide awake" to safeguard the country's interests in rupee exchange rate. Ultimately the rupee must become stronger at home and abroad and increase its purchasing power, he added.

In a circular to all authorised dealers in foreign exchange, the RBI said the value of the rupee would be maintained in future within a band of 2.25 per cent on either side of the middle rate in terms of the multi-currency basket.

Immigration Examined

In an effort to stimulate debate and inform the public about the green paper on Canadian immigration policy, the Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies at The University of Calgary has devoted its current issue of the Canadian Ethnic Studies journal to a discussion of the paper.

"One of the purposes of a green paper is to elicit public opinion and I think it's important that people who have conducted research in the area have an opportunity to give their assessment", says Dr. Howard Palmer, U of C department of history a co-editor of the journal.

In his opinion, "Immigration is probably the single most important factor affecting Canada's over-all ethnic composition, regional ethnic variations, inter- ethnic relations and maintenance of ethnic identity and cultural patterns."

While almost all of the authors are critical of the green paper, their viewpoints vary on a number of issues.

Professors Anthony Richmond of York University and G.S. Paul of the University of Albeta, for instance, see the paper as being too restrictionist and overly emphasizing the social effects of non- white immigrants, while Professor C.F. Bentley of U of A argues that the paper is not sufficiently restrictionist and pays too little attention to environmental concerns.

One of the authors views the paper as a response to pressure from racists and urban doomsayers, while others regard it as a response to the dictates of corporate interests.

Professor Lorna Marsden of the University of Toronto raises the issue of whether the paper should be dealing with the ethnic composition of immigration or whether it should deal solely with the number of immigrants and population restrictions.

Some of the criticisms the authors level at the paper are that it has an anti-urban bias; that it exaggerates the adjustment problems encountered by nominated immigrants; and that the policies being proposed in the paper are inadequately researched.

One of Dr. Palmer's personal concerns is the lack of mention of multiculturalism in the green paper. "Some would see the green paper's oversight in this regard as simply another sign that, for whatever reasons, since the 1974 election the multicultural policy has been placed on the 'back burner' by the Trudeau government", he comments. He views this as an unfortunate oversight since the government's multiculturalism policy will affect inter- ethnic relations and the adjustment of new immigrants.

One of the factors affecting Canada's future immigration policy, points out Dr. Palmer, is the changing ethnic composition of Canada's parliamentarians. "At present, a greater proportion are of non- British, non- French origin than any previous group of federal politicians responsible for recommending policy in the immigration field.

"What is significant is that there are people who know the process of immigration and the problems of adjustment at a very personal level," he remarks.

The Canadian Ethnic Studies journal was started in 1969 by the Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies at U of C and is now the official organ of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association. It is an interdisciplinary journal with interests in the study of ethnicity, immigration, intergroup relations and the cultural life of ethnic groups in Canada. Its next issue will focus on ethnic folklore.

Subscription inquiries should be addressed to: Canadian Ethnic Studies, The University of Calgary, 2920-24 Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4. Individual copies are $3.50.

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The Indian Emergency and the Western Press

Professor V. Subramaniam
Carleton University

Many Indians living outside india in Europe or North America have been much worried and confused by adverse reports in the Western press on the situation in India. In India itself, Western press reactions to the declaration and enforcement of emergency in India have caused much anger even among those who had doubts about the wisdom of drastic steps to cure a drastic situation. This anger was fully reflected in the Indian Prime Minister's taunts against the Western press and Western reactions in general over the last two months. In an interview with the correspondent of the German paper **Bildan Sonntag** she declared: I have seen some terrible articles full of lies. Let them be angry. But why are they not angry about China. Does China have democracy. They are not angry about all the other regimes in other parts of the world whom they are supporting morally and materially. And before we were fighting for Bangladesh where we were supporting the refugees, all help was stopped from other countries. Nobody then thought that India was struggling for democracy, so let us help India. The Western countries have a particular point of view and they stick to it. But that point of view is not favourable to us!!

On several later occasions, she referred to the extremely unfair partisan approaches in the Western media such as cancelling a panel at the BBC because the anti-Indian group was ineffective and illarmed with information. She has referred to the smear campaign about her son Sanjay controlling her and dismissed snide remarks that she was appearing less in public meetings with a pithy reminder about the monsoon in August and September. In short, Indira Gandhi has returned with alacrity the compliments of the Western media

BRITISH

The reaction to this reaction has been rather slow. Two British Labour leaders of the radical left, Jenny Lee and Earl Fenner Brockway told their critical countrymen and the British press not to judge Indira Gandhi's actions without putting themselves in a situation of threatened anarchy. The latter added more tauntingly that the British who had successfully messed up their affairs for over a decade had no right to point to the mote in India's eye. American correspondents had also by then begun referring to the lack of agitation anywhere in India, the firm control exercised by Mrs. Gandhi and the apparent satisfaction of most people in India with the situation as such.

I spent the last wo months as a visiting professor at the Institute for Social and Economic Change in Bangalore, the Director of which is a former Cabinet Minister of the Government of India; I visited Madras and stayed in Bombay with the Secretary of the (Textile) Mill Owners Association - who was frequently involved in negotiations with some central cabinet members. I can therefore speak with some first-hand knowledge of conditions in South India anyway.

CALM

What is most obvious is first, the calm orderly way people have taken everything - and second the show of efficiency in most government offices one goes to, for business. The relaxed atmosphere that prevails particularly in South India may be attributed to two reasons. In the first place, restrictions on civil liberties rarely affect the majority of people in any country who are apolitical generally. Secondly, the actual exercise of emergency powers has been left to the Home Ministries of State Governments (who are normally vested with responsibility for law and order in the Indian Constitution) and in the Southern States, the exercise of such powers has been extremely judicious. To give two instances. In Bangalore, many leaders of opposition parties had been known to telephone the Chief Secretary of the State Government frequently to ask him about the likely time and day they would be arrested - only to be told disappointingly - that they would not be. Even in regard to dismissals and retirements in the civil service normal procedures were applied fully but without delays and silly dallying.

TAMIL NADU

In Tamilnadu, in Madras, things were even more relaxed. Apart from an extremely small number of arrests at the beginning of the emergency, there was none later. Many of the old opposition placards on street walls were in tact and press censorship right from the start was operated on the basis of a voluntary committee of pressmen. As a result, a Tamil fornightly used the freedom from censorship granted for literature and history to fill up an issue with a current history of embarassing quotations against censorship and poetry from the freedom struggle period against emergency powers. The next issue was banned but the editor himself was left untouched. Indeed there were hot-heads in the Congress Party who were advising the Prime Minister to dismiss the Madras Cabinet but to her eternal credit she resisted all such pressures. Indeed soon after her twenty point economic reforms program was publicized, the Madras Chief Minister issued full page advertisements in several newspapers all over India about how much of it was already carried out by his Government. This too was occasion for some campaign against the Government of Madras (Tamilnadu) but Indira Gandhi by her wise refusal to interfere encouraged Congress governments - as in Bangalore (Karnataka State) to come out with a list of their own achievements. While some of these claims (of Congress as well as non-Congress governments) may be a little exaggerated, it produced a general spirit of universal approval and acceptance of the P.M.'s twenty point program.

OPTIMISM

Taken all in all, there was neither frustration nor fear in the Southern States. One could also witness a subdued sense of optimism in regard to the economic situation. Prices were well under control and there was much talk about using underutilized capacity and about an economic take off. The Chief Minister of Madras (non-Congress) was also trying to explore with the P.M. ways of ending the emergency situation without sacrificing the sense of purpose flowing therefrom.

On the industrical front, there was continuous consultation judging from the long hours of work of the secretary of the Textile Mill Owners Association and his frequent telephone conversations with the top brass of the ruling party. I could also see that all the time they were prepared to listen to advice - in regard to problems such as worker participation. On highly technical questions too, there was willingness to reconsider an old and popular view in the light of technical evidence. There was widely held view that coarse cloth was cheaper and was the poor man's cloth. In practice, because of the increasing cost of raw cotton - more of which was used in coarse cloth, this was no more so - and the authorities seemed quite responsive to this argument, in prescribing manufacturing quotas for the textile industry.

CRACKDOWN

The atmosphere in Delhi was of course different; there were more arrests and more perceptible police activity. The question whether the crackdown at dawn on several opposition leaders was or was not necessary can never be answered except in the light of the actual psychology of all leaders and followers on the days that preceded it. The call to the Army and Police to disobey orders was certainly given by opposition leaders. Whether a Prime Minister should have treated it as a joke or clamped down emergency without delay is a question I would not presume to answer. That anarchic conditions had been removed is evident but again I would not presume to answer the question whether the price was fair or too high. I cannot personally help feeling in immense tragedy of the freest country in democratic history curtailing civil liberties and of thus being exposed to hypocritical sneers in Western mass media that applaud implicity and explicitly the "achievements" of totalitarian regimes of the right as well as the left. But right in India itself and in South India in particular most people I met are concerned neither with Western criticism nor with censorship - but seem to be satisfied with the new atmosphere of purpose and efficiency.

WESTERN PRESS

Why has a section of the Western press swooped down with such alacrity on the Indian emergency to sing the doom of Indian democracy and development? The reasons are probably mixed. The American press had got into a doom complex with the watergate affair and the humiliating withdrawal from Vietnam and

Cont'd on Page 6

OBITUARY

Kumaraswamy Kamaraj

By George Mathew

The 72-year old Kumaraswamy Kamaraj who died on October 2, Gandhi Jayanthi day, was one of the few political figures of post-Independence period who commanded importance and influence in India.

His sudden death removed from the India political scene a gigantic personality in whom many people trusted their hope to emerge as a unifying force to bring about a reconciliation between the two factions of the congress party.

Kamaraj who rose from the masses without any formal education and became known as "grassroots politician" and, the King-maker, had a vast following in the country. The more than two million people who attended his state funeral cutting across party affiliations, including the Prime Minister and her cabinet colleagues, demonstrated an unprecedented affection towards a person who was out of office for a long time, who was leader of a fading opposition party, and who hardly manoeuvered to return to power. With his sincerity, personal integrity, and unblemished record of political career he commanded the respect of even his political opponents.

Kamaraj was a Gandhian who practised simple living even at the height of power and glory. He lived and died in austerity. Always dressed in his coarse khadi dhoti and loosely tailored half-shirt reaching up to his knee, he worked among his people. Even when he was Chief Minister of Madras (now Tamil Nadu) anybody could freely approach him with his problems. He was a man of few words and with his usual reply "**Pakalam**" (let us see) he not only did not antogonise anyone, but often found solutions to genuine problems on his feet.

He possessed the unusual commonsense to keep his cool in most adverse circumstances and take decisions at ease. His name became known to every hose-hold in the country as a villager without any formal education who rose to the highest position in the ruling party when he averted a national crisis at ease in the choice of a successor to Jawaharlal Nehru. Like Kamaraj himself, and like all front-rank Indian leaders, Mr. Nehru did not groom his successor. Even during his life time the controversial question "After Nehru Who" was discussed. With tact he elevated Lal Bahadur Shastri to succeed Nehru, but his term was short-lived. He played the same tactful "consensus" method to get Mrs. Gandhi elected as the party leader on the death of Shastri and kept the congress party in one piece. He became known as the "king maker" in Indian politics, but he realised later to his disappointment that his pivatal position in the national politics did not help him to influence government policies. The rift between him and Mrs. Gandhi widened and it became complete at the AICC session at Bangalore in 1969 when the Congress party split.

The sad consequence of his absence from his state in Delhi for a long time was that he lost his grip on state politics and the DMK came to power after the 1967 elections and he himself was defeated by a student leder in his home constituency. He returned to Tamil Nadu after the congress split but once again lost his election in 1971. He pursued his basic objective of serving his people and nurtured his constituency and maintained a considerable mass following till his last days.

K. Kamaraj

Kamaraj was born on July 15, 1903, in a Nadar (backward community) family in Viruthunagar in Tamil Nadu. He just had six years of schooling and entered politics early in life. Mahatma Gandhi's call for satyagraha in 1919 drew him into the freedom struggle. Despite objections from his relatives, he continued to work as a humble party worker. In his village he popularised khadi and worked for prohibition as part of Gandhiji's non-cooperation movement.

In 1921 he went to jail for the first time for two years for joining salt satyagraha and he spent 8 years in all in jail during the freedom struggle.

He was elected Secretary of the TNCC in 1937 and to the Madras Assembly the following year. He won the election for the Chairmanship of the Municipal Committee in his home town while he was in jail.

He was President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee from 1940 to 1954 and became President of the National Congress in 1963 when Mr. Nehru called him to Delhi to implement his plans called the "Kamaraj Plan" to rejuvenate the party by dropping veteran party leaders from power. He remained a member of the AICC from 1954 to 1969.

From 1954 to 1963 he was Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu providing the state with able administration. His lack of formal education or the lack of knowledge of English did not affect his competency and once Nehru remarked that "Madras is the only state which gives me hardly any headaches".

Until his last days he lived a simple life, a leader of the masses and a peasant among peasants. He was a bachelor.

Is Canada a Parochial Nation ?

By Haroon Siddiqi

The following excepets are from an edited text of a speech on "world understanding" given to the Rotary Club of Brandon, Manitoba by M. Haroon Siddiqui, managing editor of **The Brandon Sun.** Mr. Siddiqui, a native of Hyderabad, India, has been with The Sun since 1968.

We have been creaming the under-developed nations of their best talents, and complaining. Every person that lands in Canada with a B.A. degree saves Canadian taxpayers as estimated $40,000. Every doctor that comes here saves us $150,000. In Manitoba alone, we have about 1,200 doctors, 600 of whom are foreign-born, foreign-educated. Even at a conservative price of $100,000 a doctor, Manitobans have saved $60 million. Most of that $60 million came from the pockets of under-developed countries. In other words, the Third World is subsidizing for us.

The answer is not to stop the entry of such talented people here. That will go against the generally-accepted principle of freedom of travel, and will put us in the same bracket as the Soviet Union and its allies. Plus it is an internal affair of a country to decide who stays and who gets to go out. If Canada is serious in its concern for taking away the Third World talents, we should do one of three things. We should change the point system that encourages the educated and the trained to come here and instead tell the world that we would take the least educated and the least trained and that we have the resources to train them and that we will. A second alternative would be to send a cheque for $100,000 to Pakistan every time we get a doctor from there. If we are not willing to do either of those two things, we should shut up and stop expressing hollow sympathies for the Third World.

I say this so emphatically because what we do with our immigration policy is of vital importance to us in terms of our image abroad. We have been known, since the days of John Diefenbaker and Mike Pearson, as a nation of decent, tolerant people, liberal people, people who are not racist. This has helped us in the world councils. We need to retain that image because no amount of aid will buy us that kind of goodwill. This is not to say that we should open our doors to untold millions to help solve the world's population problems. No sensible man suggests that. But what we do need is a non-racist policy which will make sure that we play the game fairly, giving an equal chance to everybody to come here. I think we as a nation are capable of that kind of non-racist decency, our yahoo politicians notwithstanding.

There are compelling reasons for us to forge closer relations with Middle Eastern, Asian and African countries. They like us because they hate the Americans and they think we are not like the Americans.

We will score a lot of points in the Third World, that is with a vast chunk of world humanity, if our external affairs department gives up its double-standards. It cannot, for example, try and gleefully sell a nuclear reactor to South Korea for a neat cash payment and at the same time pontificate to India about the use of misuse of Canadian reactors.

It cannot, on the one hand, turn a blind eye to China where in the so-called cultural revolution about three to four million people just disappeared from the scene but show great indignation about the threat to liberty and freedom in India with Mrs. Gandhi marching off 20,000 people to jails. Not that Madame Gandhi is doing anything wonderful, but we ought to have our priorities in the right place.

External Affairs cannot call Canada a non-racist nation while letting the immigration department follow a racist policy.

It cannot dole out foreign aid and turn a blind eye to the trade policies that, in effect, milk the under-developed world. It cannot call itself neutral in one Middle East and turn around and buckle under Canadian Jewish pressure groups.

While I say all this, you may be asking: what are the under-developed countries doing for themselves? If you read and watch North American newspapers and television, you would think they are doing nothing. This is not true. Far too many North American correspondents to the Third World end up sitting in air-conditioned bars instead of going out and finding out what is going on. Those who do venture out make the mistake of comparing the Third World countries with Canada and the United States, instead of comparing these countries' present with their past.

Far too many correspondents are too busy throwing their weight around, looking down their nose on the natives to see anything good. How many North Americans have been told, for instance, that India now has 21 million school teachers. That is equivalent to the population of this country. If any under-developed nation can educate and train 21 million teachers in 25 years, it is not sitting quietly doing nothing.

We have to be patient and we have to be understanding about the collossal problems that beset this world. There are problems that we cannot even fathom sitting here eating our steaks wondering whether they are done properly or not. But the answer is not to throw up our hands and go into our parochial shells. Only fools do that.

Given the over-kill tactics of the United States in modern times, there is a vacuum of leadership, leadership not based on superiority but on a sensible give-and-take policy that entails the concept of shared responsibility.

The external affairs department announced the other day a re-evaluation of Canada's foreign aid commitments; the new policy is not as good as it should be, but we are headed in the right direction. External affairs is realizing, belatedly, that we have to change our foreign aid programs from a charity orientation to one of common struggle.

Canada and its people are eminently capable of providing the link between the East and West that is sorely missing at this time. We should do so not only for moral reasons but for reasons of self-interest because of the ever-increasing inter-dependency of the world. Why should we, for example, have to worry about the coffee crop in Brazil? Because if it fails there--as half of it did this year--we end up paying more for every cup that we drink.

On a personal level, we can better inform ourselves about what's going on in the world. That requires some discipline and some time. It is certainly more difficult than sitting in the living room, beer in hand, watching hee haw on television.

We have lived long enough in our isolation. The time has come to go back to the kind of international thrust that characterized Mike Pearson era and won us friends all over the world. We are not a parochial nation and our destiny does not lie in parochialism.

Hundred Days of Emergency

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: During the 100 days that followed the declaration of emergency in India on June 25, the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has made use of every available opportunity to explain to the people of India and the world why emergency was inevitable to avert the impending economic and political crisis in the country in the face of the destructive forces of the joint front of opposition parties whose only aim was to remove her from power.

Mrs. Gandhi granted more than 20 interviews to newspapers and Television during the period of which 16 belonged to foreign countries, prominent among them being The Observer, London, Sunday Times, London, Italian T.V. team, Sicmore, Mexico, Al Ahram, Cairo, French TV, The Sunday Telegraph, London, and N.B.C., USA.

She addressed the leaders of both employers and employees belonging to the major industries and trade and also professionals. Among them are: Indian Federation of Working Journalists, Indian National Trade Union Congress, All India Trade Union Congress, National Federation of Indian Women, Port Trust workers, women lawyers, teachers, advocates, medicos, Architects and farmers.

Among the executives whom the Prime Minister addressed were: the Secretaries of the Government, General Managers of Public Sector Undertakings, Vice Chancellors, Zonal Managers of Rly. Boards, small industrialists and employers' organizations.

She also addressed meetings of various organizations like Conference of State anti- corruption and CBI officers, Labour Ministers conference, Social welfare board, National childrens board and a conference of Educators for secularism, socialism and democracy. She also addressed a group of American teachers and Comex VII at her residence. She spoke extensively in the Lok Sabha which met during the emergency and at the Congress parliamentary party meetings.

BHAVE

She visited the ailing Acharya Vinoba Bhave at Paunar and made aerial surveys of flood-affected areas of Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

Since the Promulgation of Emergency 28 Cabinet meetings and 41 cabinet committee meetings on Economic Policy, Exports, Industry, Political Affairs etc. were held under her chairmanship.

The first 100 days of emergency has brought about a distinct qualitative change in the national life. The Governments at the Centre and the states came to grips with the problems that had bedevilled Indian economy and took an array of decisions to check inflation, increase supply of articles of mass consumption to the common man, accelerate industrial and farm production and exports and above all create an atmosphere of work and disciplined conduct. The spectre of disorder, communal, regional and linguistic tensions and strikes had been absent.

The 20-point economic program, ushered in by the Prime Minister on July 1 has all the ingredients to fulfil her promises to the nation to strengthen the economy and to relieve the hardships of various sections, particularly the poor and vulnerable and those with fixed incomes. The programmes fall broadly into four categories: those exclusively meant for improving the lot of rural population, those having an impact on relieving hardships of the people living in urban areas, those that would benefit both the sections and last, those against social and economic crimes. Among the decisions taken are: the drive to banish bonded labour, distribution of house-sites for landless labourers, improved public distribution system, the campaign against smugglers and economic offenders and above all the concerted efforts to contain the run-away inflation. Some of the steps taken include the direction to shop-keepers to display price-lists, insistence on punctuality and cleanliness in the offices, vigilant action against the corrupt, drastic measures against smugglers and ban imposed on communal organizations like the RSS and Anand Marg.

The Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies came out with as many as 18 important decisions, besides the order making it obligatory for traders to display prices and stocks of essential commodities. The number of retail outlets for foodgrains, sugar, controlled cloth, kerosene, soft coke and diesel were increased both in urban and rural areas.

BLACK MONEY

The Ministry of Finance took more than 30 decisions for stimulating economic activity and rooting out smugglers, foreign exchange racketeers and hoarders. Special squads had been appointed to unearth black money investments. The exemption limit of income tax has been raised from Rs 6,000 to 8,000. Five regional rural banks have been set up.

In the field of energy, a major reorganization of the management structure of the coal industry was announced by converting the Coal Mines Authority into a holding company called "Coal India Ltd.". A 12-point action programme has been initiated to increase coal production. Two Central Power Corporations are being set up and efforts to increase power production have been intensified.

A special cell in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals monitors supply and distribution of petroleum products to ensure uninterrupted availability all over the country. Arrangements have been streamlined for supplying adequate quantities of kerosene in all the states. A number of steps have been initiated to see that no shortage of essential drugs is felt in any part of the country, particularly in the rural areas.

The Ministry of Labour had convened a number of meetings of trade union leaders who pledged their full support to the

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Indian Emergency...

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"Indira Gandhi in trouble" was too rich a subject to be passed by. This appetite was made sharper by what the American correspondents considered an unceremonious treatment, used as they had become to all types special openings and scoops in the easy open atmosphere of India. In the case of the British press, a section of it - the Beaverbrookian section - had been consistenly anti-Indian and needed only the smallest excuse to mount campaign. The British liberal press was of course concerned genuinely with civil liberties but having lost touch with Indian affairs over the years, it flared up against the Indian P.M. and then found it difficult to confess that it had overreacted. Over and above all this is the basic ambivalence in all Western attitudes which needs a long analysis for itself.

What the educated self-conscious Westerner appreciates outside his own contry is brutal efficiency even against himself while what he demands in his own country is a balance of efficiency with democratic rights. This is a legacy of the ambivalent development of liberal democracy in the West over a centry and a half - with a balance of freedom and organization - a precarious balance maintained by lucky opportunities to waste resources flowing from emigration, colonialism, and industrialism. Hence the deep respect for a show of brutal efficiency even against one's own interest - witness the American admiration for China after the Korean war, their respect for North Vietnam after the withdrawal from Vietnam and their ill-concealed regard for OPEC after its show of muscle. The Indian image is one of yoga, trancendental meditation and classical ballet on the one hand and of low economic growth and easy open access to information on the other hand and, in moments of sado-masochism for the West in the aftermath of Vietnam and chronic inflation, India-baiting seems so inviting.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

Therefore if you are a recent arrival in North America on an immigrant visa fill in the following coupon and send it to us.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____ CITY_____

DATE OF ARRIVAL_____

COUNTRY FROM WHICH CAME_____

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND_____

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...n, increase supply o... of mass consumption to ...mmon man, accelerate ...al and farm production ...orts and above all create ...osphere of work and ...ed conduct. The spectre ...der, communal, regional ...uistic tensions and strikes ...n absent.

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...Ministry of Industry and ...pplies came out with as ...s 18 important decisions, ... the order making it ...ry for traders to display ...and stocks of essential ...dities. The number of ...outlets for foodgrains, ...ontrolled cloth, kerosene, ...ke and diesel were ...d both in urban and rural

...MONEY

...Ministry of Finance took ...than 30 decisions for ...ing economic activity and ...out smugglers, foreign ...ge racketeers and ... Special squads had ...pointed to unearth black ...investments. The exempti... of income tax has been ...om Rs 6,000 to 8,000. ...gional rural banks have ... up.

...field of energy a major ...nization of the manage...structure of the coal ... was announced by ...ing the Coal Mines ...s into a holding company ... Coal India Ltd.". A ... action programme has ...tiated to increase coal ...on. Two Central Power ...ions are being set up and ...o increase power produc... been intensified.

...ial cell in the Ministry of ...um and Chemicals ...s supply and distribution ...leum products to ensure ...upted availability all over ...ntry. Arrangements have ...streamlined for supplying ... quantities of kerosene ...e states. A number of ...ve been initiated to see ... shortage of essential ... felt in any part of the ... particularly in the rural

... Ministry of Labour had ...d a number of meetings ...th union leaders who ... their full support to the

Cont'd on Page 9

Hundred Days...

Cont'd from Page 6

government. The State Labour Ministers' conference discussed the abolition of bonded labour, revision of minimum rates of wages for agricultural workers, schemes for workers for participation in industry and fuller utilization of apprentice scheme. An ordinance on bonus was promulgated clarifying the concept of bonus as being payable only on the basis of profit or on the basis of production and productivity. Another ordinance enforces equal pay for men and women workers.

INTEGRITY

The range of decisions taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs relate to keeping a vigilant eye on anti- social elements and tonning up the administrative machinery. As a result of acceptance by the states of a scheme of weeding out of the inefficient and the corrupt, a country- wide drive is on to review individually the cases of all the officers in the age group of 50 and 55 and to retire such of those whose integrity is in doubt.

The Ministry of Commerce has initiated a number of export-promotion measures. In respect of as many as 190 items, the licencing formalities have been dispensed with.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation took a number of decisions on the price front. The prices of Kharif cereals will be maintained at the last year's level for paddy and other varieties of coarse grains. An additional 30,000 tonnes of sugar has been released for free sale, besides the normal monthly quota in order to bring down the prices of sugar in the open market. A programme has been announced for bringing one million additional hectares under high yielding variety of wheat during the ensuing Rabi.

The Ministry of Railways has toned up the working of the railway system throughout the country. An emergency cell is functioning in the Ministry and in all zonal railways round- the - clock which ensures close, smooth and uninterrupted flow of traffic so that shortages of essential commodities do not develop any where.

At the ports, record loading and unloading has been achieved. No strike or go- slow has been reported from any of the ports since the declaration of Emergency. The Bombay Port Trust has set up a special cell for redressing grievances of their employees.

A scheme has been approved for the introduction of national permits to established transporters or public carriers as well as new entrants among whom preference will be given to educated unemployed and ex-army personnel holding valid licences.

HOMES

The Central Government has decided to construct 4,644 houses for its employees in Delhi, Ghaziabad, Calcutta, Bombay, Chandigarh and Simla. Government servants who own their own houses at the place of posting have been asked to shift to their own houses, thus providing more houses for those in the waiting list for accommodation.

To maximise young people's participation in rural development program, a joint panel of representatives of the Department of Education and Rural Development has been set up. The Government has decided to intensify the scheme for subsidized publication of university level books.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department has expanded their services and geared the network to serve the people more efficiently. A Quick Mail Service has been introduced within postal districts as well as with State Capitals.

As a firm step towards total prohibition as included in the Directive Principles of the Constitution, the government has launched a 12-point minimum program on October 2, Gandhi Jayanti Day, which prohibits drinking in hotels, hostals, restaurants and clubs and places a ban on liquor advertisements. Liquor shops in industrial areas and on high ways will be closed, no new liquor shops will be licenced and a widespread campaign against drinking will be launched.

In the overall analysis of the post- emergency period of more than three months, the common man has only been benefited by the earnest efforts of the government to show results and the law- abiding citizen is happy as he ever was.

No Change to Basic Aspects of the Constitution

New Delhi, Oct. 10 (UNI): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has ruled out any change in the basic structure of the Constitution.

In an interview to a Hindi daily, she said: In my opinion the Constitution fulfills our major requirements and I don't consider it necessary to change its basic structure.

Mrs. Gandhi, however, said if there was need for an amendment to the Constitution at times, it had to be taken care of. Constitutions were amended in all the countries in keeping with their needs, she added.

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If you are employed and going to have a baby, you're entitled to pregnancy leave.

This is what Ontario is doing to make certain you receive it.

We have a law in Ontario which permits any pregnant woman, married or not, to take a 17-week unpaid leave of absence to have her baby. This law covers part-time as well as full-time employees, provided that they have been working for the same employer for at least 63 weeks before the expected date of birth.

When she returns to work, the new mother is guaranteed the right to her former position or to a comparable position with no loss of seniority or benefits.

Naturally, pregnancy does not prevent an employee from being dismissed for valid reasons not connected with pregnancy, but pregnancy alone cannot be the cause of dismissal where an employee is eligible for leave.

An expectant mother is required to give two weeks' notice in writing of the day she intends to leave. She is entitled to begin her leave any time within 11 weeks before the baby's birth but she must take at least six weeks of her leave afterwards. If the employer wishes the employee to begin her leave before she wants to do so, the employer must prove that she is unable to perform her normal duties adequately.

The employee is eligible for Unemployment Insurance benefits during her pregnancy leave (even if she does not intend to resume work when her leave expires) if she had at least 20 weeks of ensured employment during the year before the birth. At least ten of the 20 weeks should have fallen between the 30th and the 50th weeks before the birth.

If you would like more information about pregnancy leave or other labour legislation of interest to working women, write to:

Ontario 20,
Queen's Park,
Toronto, Ontario.

and we will send you a brochure.

Ministry of Labour
Bette Stephenson, M.D., Minister

Province of Ontario
William Davis, Premier

FILMS

PARINAY

Directed by Kantilal Rathod

Kantilal Rathod's second feature film **Parinay** fails to equal the felicity of his first, **Kanku**. The latter's triumph was its well-knit structure and precision of treatment. **Parinay**, an assortment of disjointed sequences, palls by comparison. Yet its theme has potential psychological interest (somewhat common but topical) which deserved to be explored to greater depth.

The clash and conflict between rural and urban values — where two persons are concerned — is generated by one's upbringing, wants and attitude to life. The call of the city compels Shabana Azmi to leave her love-married husband Romesh Sharma to his village and Gandhian idealism. But within the next turn, the city-bred wife returns to her village-bound husband. In this the triumph of Gandhian ideology? or of the village over the city? Or, is it the assertion of the primordial feeling of love and loneliness that impels Shabana to return to her husband? But one simple truth is driven home — that monotony is not a condition only of rural living, but one can be bored and left lonesome even in a buzzing city and that happiness as a state of mind has little to do with the status of a man. Insights such as these, on which **Parinay** dwells, do not however suffice to make up for its structural drawbacks.

Shabana Azmi as the mod girl, in total contrast to her role in **Ankur** — that of a downtrodden Harijan girl — is not at her best. But Romesh Sharma flops in characterization; his urban mannerism and looks betray his lack of sympathy with his assignment. But Rabin Chache, the simple villager who brings up a Hindu orphan boy ignoring the protests of his friends, is portrayed with effortless understanding.

The two songs of **Parinay** do not fall into place naturally: the **bhajan** and the semi-classical **geet** is simply filmy. Both the songs arrest the otherwise slow tempo of the film.

It is a pity Rathod relies on stereotyped symbolism, like a pair of flying birds, for reconciliation and reunion.

SEWAK

Written and directed by S.M. Abbas

If a film of the forties is taken out, dusted and embellished by improved technique and colour photography, with some sadism, profanity, fisticuffs and bizarre costumes thrown in, the end product will be something like **Sewak**. But something more is required than this to make a success of uninspiring material, and so a couple of desirable actresses like Bindu and the more recent Neetu Singh are called in. It then becomes superfluous for the director to worry about novelty of theme or sensitivity in treatment. He merely lets the prosaic story run its course.

The story revolves round two sisters, one seductive and sinful (played by Bindu) and the other meek and virtuous and therefore portrayed by an actress of little consequence. Both move in different directions towards ruin, one through unbridled wayward-ness and the other from poverty. So their erstwhile domestic servant, always a brother to both, and now rich enough to help, comes to their rescue; his earlier experience of having been called and treated like a dog in their house notwithstanding. His wife the voluptuous vegetable seller (Neetu Singh) is so influenced by the happy retrieval of the sisters from the brink of ruin, that she begins to behave like any docile housewife. Vinod Khanna's is a very unlikely role as the sewak and he is therefore unconvincing. Neetu overacts, perhaps made to do so. Bindu, as usual, is the perfect synonym for a vamp. And Ranjeet, who carries his affair with Bindu a little too far but remains unmoved like any villain, seems to have taken over from Prem Chopra his uncouth brand of villainy, the latter having lately graduated to relative sophistication.

If **Sewak** draws heavily on the weather-beaten stock-in-trade of old Bombay films, the climax is a straight lift from a Hollywood movie — three victims of a cruel sadist buried neck-deep in the ground, two semi-naked girls dancing before them for his delectation as a steamroller advances to crush them under it. But one frame gives away the whole game, leaving the audience to pity the imitative effort.

DARSHAK
in Democratic World

Compulsory arbitration contemplated

New Delhi, Oct. 9 (UNI): Law Minister K.R. Gokhale said that compulsory arbitration might have to be introduced for the speedy disposal of mounting disputes.

Inaugurating the annual conference of the Indian Council of Arbitration he said there were legal difficulties in such a compulsion as it went against the very concept of freedom of contracts. However, he added, a wind of change was now blowing over judicial horizon and the notions of freedom of contract had undergone a phenomenal change in the post-war period.

Trade unions press government on bonus

New Delhi, Oct. 9 (UNI): The pro-Congress Indian national Trade Union Congress (INTUC) President B. Bhagawati, M.P. and General Secretary G. Ramanujam have said that "the reduction in minimum bonus from 8.33 percent to 4 is an unfortunate decision and will amount to putting the clock back."

In a joint statement here they urged the Government to reconsider its decision.

Eighty non-CPI (Communist Party of India) opposition members said the ordinance on bonus "rejects the concept of bonus as deferred wages and adopts the concept of sharing of profits or productivity." There was no desperate urgency for the ordinance, they added.

Meanwhile, S.A. Dange General Secretary of the CPI controlled All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) said in Nagpur that he would meet Prime minister Indira Gandhi shortly to urge the revision of the bonus formula announced by the Government.

He, however, said the "positive and revolutionary gains" of the national emergency were ten times higher than the bonus loss.

New economic measures bring down prices

New Delhi, Oct. 9(UNI): a large number of economic and statutory measures adopted by the Union Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies during the three months of national emergency have yielded good results, according to an official release.

It says the measures have helped in the easy availability of almost all essential goods and have contributed to a marked fall in prices which have now stabilized at a reasonable level.

Hoarding by traders as well as consumers has been reduced to an insignificant level as people have full confidence in the authorities' ability to ensure the availability of essential commodities and to keep the prices in check.

Steel Authority sacks 12

New Delhi, Oct. 9 (UNI): In a major administrative purge, the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has sacked 12 of its executives for either being inefficient or lacking in integrity.

The officers include three general managers, one zonal engineer, a chief public relations officer and a purchase officer.

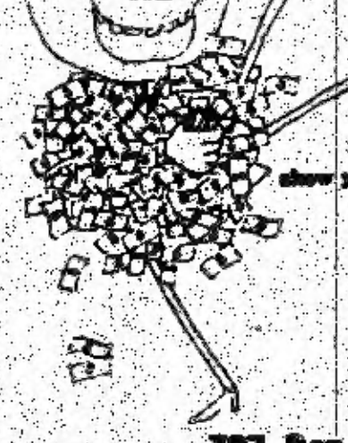
An official press release here said the action was part of the SAIL efforts to remove persons of doubtful integrity.

More to get land rights

New Delhi, Oct. 14 (UNI): The Kerala Government has drawn up a one-year crash program to give land and proprietory rights to 1.13 million more landless persons in Kerala, State Revenue Minister, Baby John said here.

He told newsmen that this was in addition to the 1.48 million landless persons who had received such benefits as a result of the implementation of land reforms by the State Government during the last five years.

The Taxman says thank you.



For paying too much income tax last year. You see, there's a section in the Income Tax Act that says you can deduct a substantial amount from your annual earned income if you have an eligible retirement savings plan. Take advantage of it this year. All you have to do is register your annuity or permanent life insurance plan. Give me a call and I'll show you how to let the taxman find his own mad money.

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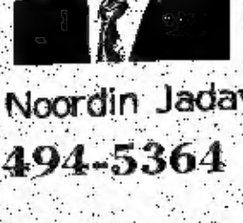
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Sitar Recital by Parikh

By Jaya Subramaniam

Arvind Parikh must have been embarassed by advertisement enough for a Tansen and he tried his best to measure up in his sitar recital on Wednesday, October 1st at the auditorium of the Museum of Man.

His opening raaga alap and gat was good but not superb. There was no special quality in the raaga elaboration and the gat except the technical perfection characteristic of his guru Ustad Vilayat Khan. The Bhajan was more appealing and less involved in technicality and the artist seemed to be a little more relaxed and less performance conscious.

In the second half he played much better - particularly in his alap of the new raga Gunji Kauns.

The difficulty in elaborating a composite raaga is that the two pieces stay apart and give the impression of two raaga alaps placed side by side. This is all the more so where the key notes are substantially apart.

The last piece in Gujri Thodi was slight but done with feeling. Gujri Thodi is actually Thodi without Panchamam (G) and as a result the musical intervals get even longer than in Thodi in both the lower and upper reaches, giving on an eerie quality. It was an appropriate one for concluding the performance. In fact Mr. Parikh rescued himself from the charge of dry rhythmic technicality in the first half with a combination of technique and involvement in the second.

One wishes one could be equally complimentary to Mrs. Kishori Parikh but her disastrous performance of Hamsadhvani was inexcusable by any standard. This is a raaga with a stress on the Second half from Pancham (middle G) upwards whether it is sung in North or South Indian style. It was clear that for some reason or other her voice was not prepared to do justice to this gamut from "Pa" onwards, which forms the **better half** of the raaga. She could not make convincingly any of the characteristic phrases in this range. But what made it all inexcusable was the fact that she kept on trying over and over again and falling flat. In a more perceptive mood, an artist would have sensed it early, given up and gone on to something else. By the time she went on to do the Taranam in the raaga, the damage was well and truly done. The Taranam though well executed in terms of rhythmic feats was still poor in terms of raaga Bhava and did nothing to modify the impression of disaster.

The setting was good and lighting superb.

Much was made of the "Canadian audience" that did not exist. It will be good if Indian artists refrain from doing this. Western audience and western interest in classical Indian music has evolved a fair bit by now, thanks to Ravi Shankar.

Anand Margis arrested

Calcutta, Oct. 13 (UNI): Two foreigners, Richard White alias Sudhir Brahmachari and Andre Colbert alias Aniruddha, belonging to the outlawed Ananda Marg, were arrested under the Defence of India Rules from a hotel here.

Both of them were produced before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate who ordered them to be remanded to police custody till October 6 pending investigations.

Police alleged that the two foreigners indulged in subversive activities and were reportedly keeping contacts with other countries.

Folk tales and proverbs of the Punjabi people

Toronto: A book running to one hundred and odd pages entitled "Folk Tales and proverbs of the Punjabi People" has been produced and released through a grant from the Local Initiative Program from the Department of Manpower.

The book is a fine effort of collecting and writing done by a team of dedicated writers Navte Singh, Veena Dutta and edited by Danuta Slowik Singh.

The folk tales and proverbs are a myriad expression of songs and verse depicting a romantic legend and myth, image and colour, a rich and forceful culture of the Punjabi people (people from Punjab, meaning a land of five rivers, a province in India).

This book will certainly help to enrich the cultural mosaic of our country and help Canadians of other ethnic origin to be appreciative of our culture.

Japan rejects Hare Krishna

By Barry Schlachter

TOKYO — Authorities here are quietly cracking down on a group of young foreigners bent on bringing an Asian religion to some reluctant Asians . . . the Japanese.

After five years in Japan, the saffron-robed members of the Hare Krishna movement admit the Japanese are a hard lot to win over, having converted only five of the country's 110 million people.

In their frustration, some Krishna devotees may have acted rashly, said John Williams, 25, of San Francisco, who also is known by his religious name of Karnamritas Das.

"But our intentions are good," he added.

In the past month, five American devotees have been arrested — one youth twice — on charges ranging from assault to intimidation. The incident has received wide press coverage in Japan and the National Police Agency says it has run out of patience.

One incident involved a 70-year old woman who was struck in the face by a Krishna missionary she criticized for forcefully selling religious literature to passerbys — a major complaint against the group, police said.

In another case, police said a camera shop clerk's glasses were shattered and his nose and cheeks cut by a Krishna devotee he stopped from similarly trying to sell pamphlets to young woman.

Authorities said a 20-year old Krishna monk was arrested on charges of stealing a $50 case from a Kyoto department store in June, and arrested again in July for assaulting a Tokyo police officer who asked to see his passport.

Williams, who currently runs the Krishna mission in Tokyo, said charges are "frameups" or stem from misunderstandings. None of the American devotees speaks Japanese.

"We don't want to have any problems", the former Berkeley student said in an interview. "We want to have a nice program — chanting Hare Krishna, dancing and distributing sanctified food-stuffs".

He blames racism on the part of the Japanese for some of the troubles.

A National Police Agency (NPA) spokesman said authorities received numerous complaints about how the Krishna mission operates and decided to take action.

The spokesman said the crackdown is being carried out quietly — no deportations, just the denial of extensions or renewals of visas for the Hare Krishna missionaries.

Most are on tourist visas and technically shouldn't be engaged in missionary activities, he added.

Authorities have identified 17 American Krishna members ranging in age from nine to 30, and all will have to leave the country once their present visas expire, he said.

"Those arrested recently, who arrived in Japan on tourist visas, were allowed to return home to the United States with the charges against them dropped, the spokesman said.

[The New Canadian]

India Guide -1975

The 2nd Revised edition of INDIA GUIDE has just been published by the Literary Guild of India, N.Y. This is the only Directory of Indian Businesses - Import - Export Firms, Saree Stores, Grocery Stores, Appliance Stores, Handicraft & Giftware Stores, Restaurants, Travel Agencies etc. It also lists Artists, Musicians, Classical Dancers, Professionals, Medical Practitioners, Insurance Agents and Cultural, Religious & Social Service Organizations.

INDIA GUIDE has been applauded by Hon. Abraham D. Beame, Mayor of New York - . . . "Since the guide is the only reference directory to the Indian community, it is of utmost importance to the economic life of our City . . ." and also by Hon. Shri A. G. Asrani, Consul General of India - . . . "I am aware that the first edition of this publication proved extremely useful not only to the Indian community settled in this country but also to all those having business connections with India . . ."

This is a 176 pages, perfect bound edition and is available at leading Indian stores and also through Clubs & Associations who screen Indian movies, for only $1.25. Trade terms on request. If you cannot find a copy of 'INDIA GUIDE' in your neighbourhood Indian store, you could mail a check for $1.50 (includes postage) to The Literary Guild of India, Ltd. 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Multiculturalism grants

OTTAWA — The Minister responsible for Multiculturalism, the Honorable John Munro, announced 33 grants totalling $116,607 under the federal government's multiculturalism program.

The following are among them:

ASSOCIATION PAKISTANAISE DU CANADA - MONTREAL

$800 to present their annual program of social and cultural events including folk dances, musical and theatrical presentations.

DESHANTARI - OTTAWA

$600 for the cultural, recreational and educational activities of the Bengali community of Ottawa.

Wild dogs face extinction

Madras, Oct. 9 (UNI): The whistling wild dogs, the last of the predators in the Mudumalai sanctuary in Tamil Nadu, which live hunt and eat communally are facing extermination.

B.C. Premier to open Diwali festival in Vancouver

The premier of British Columbia, Hon. Dave Barrett has agreed to inaugurate Diwali Festival (Festival of lights) to be held on Saturday, 8th November, 1975 in Garden Auditorium of P.N.E.

HINDU PARISHAD OF B.C. is organizing a huge Diwali function. Besides Diwali Bazaar, Fashion Parade and a very attractive variety entertainment programs are being organized. Gope Shewa is overall in-charge of the program. Arvind Thakore is in-charge of variety entertainment program. Ravi Mathur is looking after stage management. Narinder Dhir is in-charge of Diwali Bazaar. Sushma Sardhana of C.J.V.B. will be the master of ceremony. Miss Nimmi Bali, in-charge of NATRAJ DANCE SCHOOL will render Dance Ballet with her troupe. Ukranian and Spanish dances are the other high lights of the grand function of B.C. Hindus. Donation tickets can be collected from Hindu Temple, 3885 Albert St. Burnaby B.C. (Phone 299-5922).

India makes clean sweep of Davis Cup encounter

Amritsar, Punjab, Oct. 14 (UNI): India made a clean sweep of 5-0 win over Thailand and earned the right to take on Japan in the second round of the Davis Cup East Zone Tennis tournament here.

India, which had beaten Thailand 5-0 in their two earlier encounters repeated the feat when in reverse singles, Ramnathan Krishnan defeated Pichet Boratisa 6-4, 4-6, 6-3 and young Chiradeep Mukherjea overcame Somparan Champisri with a 6-3, 9-7, 6-1 verdict.

The Amrithraj brothers, Vijay and Anand, who had given India a winning lead, left here after the doubles match en route to Jamaica to fulfil engagements there.

A MOTHER

The first word of the infant, the last word of the brave

We look up to her, in our joy and in pain

Whilst plodding, thro' this toilsome road of life

How many friends thereby do we gain?

But she stands by, in our troubles and in strife

Her smile, ever on her children beam

Her love is dearer far than any other

An unselfish love her only dream

Let's cherish her then, with respect and with care

For life without her can be painfully bare

When gone, we'll never get another

which ever road we may turn

She is God's chosen gift, every answer we pray

"A Mother", so gentle and forgiving she stays

Pavi Shetty

Indian Sitarist Ravi Shankar was the recipient of an award on October 1st from Prime Minister Trudeau in connection with international music week in Ottawa. Dr. N. Narayana Menon of Bombay received the award on Ravi Shankar's behalf.

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in Canada and U.S.A. on Oct. 24, 1975

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(Eastmancolor with English subtitles)

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DARE DEVIL: RANDHIR KAPOOR with

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Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

Among the many pleasures of life in India, food is one of the greatest. There is a flavor to the vegetables, the fish, the chicken and the aroma of freshly ground spices and a richness to the desserts, that we foreigners miss in our canned and frozen convenient foods. The bustle of western life too often results in hurried meals. If you close your eyes at dinner tonight will you really be able to tell the difference between the two curries or two kormas? But in India a blindfold test will leave you in no doubt about what you are eating. There is something almost sinfully delightful about the sweets. The sight of a sweet shop is enough to make the mouth water. The corner sweet-shop not only sells sweets but also some delicious appetizers like samosa, kochuri, radha ballavi, and so on. Wouldn't you like to try some soon?

RADHA BALLAVI

DOUGH:
3 cups white flour
4½ tbsp. shortening
1 tsp. salt
6 to 8 oz. water

FILLING:
3/4 cup urad dal, washed & soaked overnight with 1 cup water
2½ tsp. fennel seed (roasted & ground)
¼ tsp. ground asafoetida (hing) or to taste
about 1 tsp. salt
a pinch of sugar
1½ tsp. grated fresh ginger
¼ tsp. chili powder
4 tbsp. ghee or melted butter

Combine flour, salt and shortening in a bowl. Rub with your fingertips until the mixture looks like coarse meal. Add 3/4 cup water, knead together vigorously and gather the dough into a ball. If the dough crumbles, add a little more water, 1 tbsp. at a time until it holds together. Knead another 5 m. or until the dough is smooth. Divide the dough into 25 equal portions. Cover balls with plastic wrap and set aside at room temperature for about 2 hours.

Meanwhile, blend dal with its soaking water until creamy. In a skillet, heat ghee over moderate heat. Sprinkle hing, stirring add creamy dal, salt, sugar and chili. Fry for 8 to 10 m., or until all the moisture evaporates. Mix in ginger and ground fennel. Remove from heat and cool. Form 25 small balls & chill.

Make a cup-shaped depression in the dough ball, place a lentile ball in it and close the dough ball securely. Carefully roll each ball into a flat circle, 1/8 inch thick. Heat oil (about 2 inches deep) to 375° F. Fry radha ballavi, turning with a slotted spoon, until it is puffed, golden and crisp. Transfer it to paper towel to drain. Keep in warm oven until ready to serve.

Free legal aid to harijans in Rajasthan

Jaipur, Rajasthan, Oct. 9 (UNI): Harijans, Adivasis and other weaker sections of the society in Rajasthan will hereafter receive free legal aid and advice, it was officially announced here.

An official spokesman told newsmen that the State Government had decided to constitute a legal aid and advice board with Chief Minister Hariden Joshi as its Chairman and Law Minister Khet Singh as its Vice-Chairman.

45 antique idols recovered

New Delhi, Oct. 9 (UNI): The anti-burglary squad of the Delhi Police has recovered a life-size bronz statue of King Edward VII and 44 other idols of great antique value from three secret godwons in the city.

Government plans to maximise production of drugs

Nagpur, Maharashtra, Oct. 9 (UNI): The Union Government has decided to maximise the production of drugs in the public sector and it will account for about 70 percent of all the drugs, Union Minister of State for Petroleum and Chemicals K.D. Ganesh said here.

Public service merit award

OTTAWA — Dr. Rao J. Polavarapu, a research scientist with the Atmospheric Environment Service, Toronto, Ontario has received $2,000 Public Service merit awards for his outstanding contribution to a vast international weather study in the tropical Atlantic last summer.

Dr. Polavarapu, as Canadian Scientific Coordinator for Global Atmospheric Research Program's Atlantic Tropical Experiment (GATE) was responsible for planning, coordinating and implementing Canada's participation in GATE. He was aboard the weathership, Quadra throughout the sea trials and the GATE observational program — a total period of five months.

Some 70 nations, 38 scientific vessels and 12 long range aircraft took part in the GATE exercise, which was designed to increase knowledge of the working of the global weather system, leading to longer-term more accurate weather forecasts.

Born in India, Dr. Polavarapu received his M. Sc. and D. Sc. degrees in meteorology from Andhra University, Waltair, India.

He came to Canada in 1963 to take up a National Research Council post-doctoral Fellowship, and joined the Boundary Layer Research Division of the Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada, in 1965.

Since 1965, Dr. Polavarapu has been working on the measurement and parameterization of surface fluxes, and has designed and developed unique equipment for the direct measurement of atmospheric vapour pressure and surface fluxes.

Green paper submissions

Following groups/individuals from the Indian community appeared before the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and of the House of Commons to submit their views on the Green Paper on Immigration. (This list is in addition to the one published recently).

Halifax — Surendar Bhalla, Individual; Charlottetown — Colin Benjamin, Indo Canadian Group of PEI; Regina — Belaria, S. (Dr.), India Canada Cultural Association of Saskatoon; Sachdev, M. (Dr.), Individual;

Dr. B. James and E. Pappas - Indo Canada Cultural Association

Juval Shreesh, C.J. Kania, and Dr. H.N. Gupta - India Association of Saskatchewan

Regina - Dr. B. James and E. Pappas - Indo Canada Cultural Association

St. Johns - V. Acharya and Dr. S.P. Reddy - The Friends of India Association

Violin Wizard in Ottawa

By Jaya Subramaniam

In terms of musical technique and bowing technique, M.S. Gopalakrishnan is recognized as the **topmost** in India. There are other top violinists who excel him in terms of Bhava in Carnatic music but Padma Sri Gopalakrishnan is among the very few who is perfectly at home in both the Hindustani and Carnatic styles. These special gifts of this artist came out fully during the two hour performance he gave in Ottawa recently. The concert was organised by the India Canada Association and took place at the Ottawa Public Library auditorium which is ideal for high class music.

The Varnam in Kalyani gave the performance a flying start and the Hamsadhvani song that followed kept up the tempo. As the artist went on to an Alapana of Subhapanuvarali, his special mastery of both styles became evident. The Raga, a melakarta raga in the Carnatic system was nearly forgotten as a Raga, though known as a scale and was revived later. Gopalakrishnan announced that he'll follow the Hindustani style and did so to the delight of demanding connoissaurs. The Dikshitar song that followed had a beauty of its own though it did not fit in with the style of the alap. Dikshitar's other masterpiece Sri Satya Narayanam would have fitted the glorious alap much better.

This was followed by a delightful alap of the apurva raga Nalina Kanti with Tyagaraja's gem like composition Manavyala. The artist's swaraprasta therein was absolutely magnificent though it was well above the heads of the average listener.

The next alapana in pure Carnatic style as this raga has acquired all its individuality in South India. The composition played was very appropriate Syama Sastri's.

The two final pieces were lilting little melodies that appropriately set off the more serious part of the performance.

The performance left the discerning listener a little dazed with the technical mastery and sintillating excellence of the artist. The traditional South Indian listener may have been slightly disappointed with the artist's ommission of major Carnatic ragas. On the other hand, to some the Hindustani handling of South Indian melodies was a rare and invigorating experience.

Mridangam support was ably provided by Trichy Sankaran all along and in his "Thani Avarthanam". He showed up the immense possibilities of the instrument and his own excellence. One must add that Gopalakrishnan was all along keen to bring out the best in the Mridangist.

Regina Assn. holds annual meeting

The third annual general meeting of the Indo-Canada Cultural Association, Regina was held on September 28, 1975 at the University of Regina, Regina. Thirtyeight members attended the meeting. In his speech, the past President H.S. Sahota stated that the Association had a very successful year in 1974-75 and outlined various activities organized by the Association. He also mentioned the language class and cultural programs organized by the Association through grants received from the Saskatchewan Department of Culture and Youth. Office bearers for 1975-76 were elected as follows:

President - H.S. Sahota, Vice-President - Dr. K. Kumar, Secretary - Dr. V.V. Rao, Treasure - Dr. P. Zackarias, Public Relations Secretary - V.N. Rao, Executive Members - Mrs. C.P.V. Nair, Dr. A. Verma, Dr. J.S. Malikail, M. Akrem, S.S. Bhilku, P. Thawar, D. K. Anant, Dr. D. Singh, Co-ordinator for Multiculturalism - Dr. P. Bhartia.

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Wanted suitable Brahmin girls for two boys - one 27 M.S. Indus Eng. 5'6" established own business in USA; second - 24 studying M.S. Ind. Eng. in USA. Boys are from very highly educated professional Punjabi family. Preferably US/Canada settled professional families/girls write Box 339, Webster City, Ia. 50595 Tele: 515-832-3355.

Match for a handsome Punjabi boy, 34, 5'7", highly educated, well-established professional earning $50,000 annually. No bars. Post Box 217, Station C, Toronto.

Match wanted for a beautiful Hindu Maharastrian girl, 31, comes from a respectable family in Karnatak. Two brothers settled in Canada with their families. Write to N.K 239 Clearbrooke Circle, Toronto, Ont. M9W 2G7

Match for Hindu bachelor, 28, Mechanical Engineer, fair complexion, belongs to respectable family of Chandigarh [Punjab]. Well settled in Ontario. No bars. The Canadian India Times Box 955.

Wanted a suitable match preferably doctor, engineer, professor from India, about 30 years, for a pretty and tall Hindu girl, 26, M.S. in Public Health from U.S.A., presently consultant with National Health and Welfare Ministry, Ottawa. Reply The Canadian Indian Times Box 957.

Handsome and youthful looking gentleman, Sikh, Punjabi background, well settled professional invites correspondence from attractive, well-educated [preferable professional] young women between 26-32. Caste, Religion, etc. no bar. Merits of the girl only consideration. The Canadian Indian Times P.O. Box 956.

Correspondence is invited from well qualified Gujarati girl for a well established young man, 30, settled in U.S.A. Correspondence will be kep confidential. Reply to The Canadian India Times Box 958.

Suitable match for a smart graduate girl, 24, visiting Canada family well settled write Mohan, 1091 Ambleside Drive, Ottawa, Canada, [613] 820-1310.

Procurement target of rice

New Delhi, Oct. 14 (UNI): The Union Government has reduced the Kharif (winter crop) rice procurement target of 5.3 million tonnes to 4.63 million tonnes in view of the unprecedented floods in some states and drought in certain pockets. No target was fixed for coarse grains.

Announcing this at a news conference here, Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram said while the movement of coarse grains would be unrestricted, the existing zonal restrictions on paddy and rice would continue.

He said the procurement price for the coarse variety of paddy, jowar, bajra, maize and ragi would continue to be Rs 74 per quintal, the same price fixed last year.

Jagjivan Ram said if the price of coarse grains fell below the procurement price, the Government would step in and make purchase as a price support measure.

Crime information

New Delhi, Oct. 14 (UNI): The Union Government is considering setting up of a National Crime Information Centre (NCIC) to help speed up investigation of crimes with national or international ramifications, official sources said here.

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